

Recreational Trail Use Survey!

In July, 2002, a comprehensive visitor survey was undertaken by the Sustainable Cities Program at the University of Southern California. The USC team, park staff, and volunteers from NPS, State Parks, and SMMC surveyed park visitors at 33 locations over two weekends and two days during the intervening week. Some 12,388 visitors were counted, and over 900 surveys were represented in the final data analysis.

The survey gathered information on user demographics, recreational use patterns, attitudes toward protecting the national recreation area, attitudes toward other users, travel distance, and barriers to park access.

Here's a brief summary of some of the results. For more information, you can view a slide presentation of the survey on our website at www.nps.gov/samo/trails.

Why Protect SMMNRA

53%: To provide habitat for

plants & animals

22%: To provide recreational

opportunities

22%: Both habitat and

recreation



Trail enthusiasts at Topanga State Park filling out visitor survey

Typical SMMNRA Trail User

40 Years Old, White, College-educated, U.S.-born, and a Repeat Visitor

Recreational Activity

| Activity | % |
|------------------|------|
| Hiking | 49.5 |
| Mountain Biking | 18.7 |
| Jogging | 8.2 |
| Sightseeing | 6.1 |
| Dog walking | 4.7 |
| Horseback riding | 3.4 |
| Picnicking | 2.8 |

User Attitudes toward Others

- Approximately 30% of users had "no problem" with other users, and for the most part, users viewed other users favorably or were neutral. 70% of users, however, cited the following problems.

28.1%: uncooperative behavior 24.9%: leaving animal wastes

24.9%: leaving a 22.2%: littering

20.5%: collisions or injury

20.5%: startling people 19.6%: damaging plants

17.7%: frightening wildlife 14.9%: making too much noise

6.3%: scaring horses

What is UTAP?

A major accomplishment of the trail inventory process was surveying 284 miles of public trails and service roads in the national recreation area using the Universal Trail Assessment Process (UTAP). "UTAP'ing" the trails means using scientific equipment and trained personnel to gather data on trail grade, cross slope, width, surface material, obstacles, maintenance features, and any other data characterizing the condition of a trail. Just a few uses for the data include assigning maintenance costs to trails, identifying overly steep trails subject to severe erosion, identifying trails that may be suited to persons with special use needs, and rating trails that may or may not meet grade standards for multiple use.



NPS Volunteer Burt Elliot demonstrates UTAP equipment

| Sample UTAP Data from the | |
|---------------------------|--|
| Backbone Trail System | |

| Dackbone Trait System | | | |
|--|--|---|--|
| | <u>Hiker/Fquestrian</u> Hondo Canyon Trail | <u>Multiple Use</u> Corral Canyon Trail | |
| Grade Ranks (%) | Percent of Total Trail | | |
| 0-4 | 15 | 28 | |
| 5-10 | 32 | 41 | |
| 11-15 | 28 | 24 | |
| 16 or more | 25 | 8 | |
| Trail Features | Number of Features | | |
| | | | |
| Switchbacks | 16 | 4 | |
| Water Bars | 7 | 13 | |
| Trail Junctions | 18 | 5 | |
| Stream Crossings | 1 | 11 | |
| ncidences of Rocky Terrain | 2 | 12 | |
| Obstacles | 2 | 1 | |
| Ex. low hanging ranches, boulders on trail, etc. | | | |
| | | | |